

ISSUES & EVENTS

Vol. 5 No. 6 - Oct. 19, 1973
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Getting Industry High

Imagine this.

A workman checks into a plant at the beginning of his shift and punches the time-clock. As he does so, a computer connected to the clock reads the man's file and mixes his favorite martini for him, or injects him with a medically predetermined dosage of a tranquilizer or a stimulant.

Fantastic, you say. Impossible!

Not so, says Steve Robbins. And he knows what he's talking about.

The example is slightly exaggerated, of course, but the new chairman of the Sir George department of management finds it useful to illustrate his theories in a field which he calls "organizational psycho-pharmacology" - briefly the use of certain types of chemical stimuli, drugs if you will, in order to reduce tension or alleviate boredom, and thus to combat the problem of worker alienation which currently plagues our society. And Steve is so convinced of the innate potential of his theory that he is even writing a book, snappily entitled *Relief is Just a Swallow Away*, on the subject.

As one might expect, the book expounds on some some unusual and revolutionary notions - some of them so revolutionary in fact that Steve is experiencing some difficulty in finding a publisher for it.

Actually, however, Steve's theories are not as radical as they might appear at first sight. And when you think about them for a while they make downright good sense. One of the major problems in our economic system, he explains, is that there are literally millions of back-breaking, boring and just plain distasteful jobs which have to be done. It follows, therefore, that there are millions of people who are disenchanted by their jobs; who have no chance of advancement; and who suffer from acute cases of boredom, fatigue, anxiety, etc.

These conditions, he says, apply to "a hell of a lot of people" who are caught in the economic bind. They are forced to continue working in order to support their families and to meet the normal financial commitment of every-day existence and they lack the necessary skills, education or opportunities to find a more rewarding way of life. Thus, despite the fact that they may quite often hate what they are doing, they are forced to stay with it. And, even though we are spending millions of dollars every year to find solutions for this problem, "we haven't done a hell of a lot, we just talk a good game," Steve says.

He admits that some of the systems which have been developed to date have alleviated the situation somewhat. Increased automation, job rotation, shorter work weeks, they all help, he says, but they are all "utopian" in that they promise something



for the future. "These people deserve help right now."

His suggestion, therefore, is that we take advantage of the fact that we live in a drug-oriented society and put our technology to use in that area. A great deal of inter-disciplinary work and communication is necessary, he says, and he admits that his personal knowledge of drugs is purely academic, but if their use is the only means whereby we can change an "intolerable situation into a tolerable one," why not? We already know that certain drugs can slightly relax or stimulate the user without harming him in any way, and without noticeably reducing his efficiency, so why not, he argues, allow a man what relief we can if he wants it.

Steve's basic plan is that a company should make available free medical and psychological advice to all its workers and then supply those who need and want them, free doses of whatever drugs the doctors consider advisable and beneficial. The range of drugs would be wide enough to accommodate almost everyone, although Steve would personally draw the line at hallucinogenics or heavy addictions. He would, however, have no objection to controlled quantities of alcohol, nicotine, amphetamines, barbituates, tranquilizers or stimulants. One interesting and extremely productive experiment, he says, involved a gas composed of a mixture of 70 percent carbon dioxide and 30 percent oxygen. Apparently the gas itself passes through the system extremely rapidly, within minutes in fact, but it has the as yet medically inexplicable effect of reducing the level of anxiety in the user, at least for a number of hours and sometimes for weeks or months. The whole field, Steve says, is still basically unexplored and a great

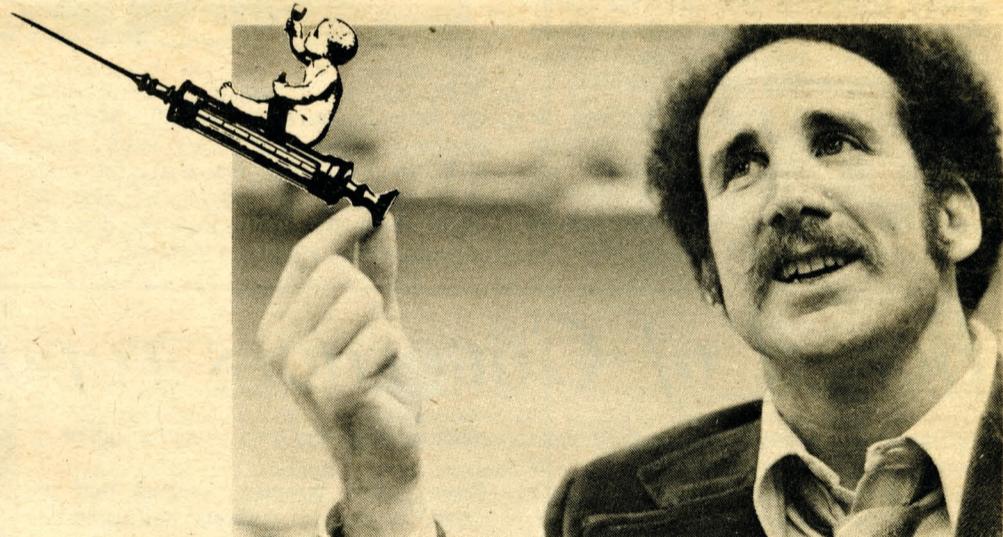
deal of work remains to be done but he is sure that, working along these lines, chemists and management experts together can appreciably reduce worker alienation.

The actual administration of the drugs, he points out, need not necessarily be by machine. They could easily be given orally or by a doctor, or even, in the form of a gas, piped through the ventilation system. The possibilities are endless and, although the initial expenses might be quite high, Steve points out that the company will save money in the long run on efficiency consulting. There is also the added possibility that production capability will improve as worker morale goes up and the company can save in that area also.

Steve, however, by no means sees chemical stimuli as a panacea for our economic evils. There are of course a lot of problems that drugs won't solve and he is much against leaving the impression that

Despite these safeguards, however, and the enormous potential of a program of this sort, Steve is meeting a lot of resistance in his attempt to open people's minds to it. The main deterrent, he says, is the bad connotations of the word 'drug.' It's about time people realized that a large part of our society is founded upon drugs of some description (alcohol, nicotine, caffeine and even medical prescriptions among others) and that they can have some very beneficial effects. There are a number of drugs in use right now that are keeping a lot of people who might otherwise be in asylums, functioning normally. Many kinds of tensions can be resolved medically and we would be doing less than our duty if we ignored those alternatives.

Steve points out that there are already a number of precedents for his theory. There are, he says, about a quarter of a million school-age children in North America who are so hyper-active that they are taking a drug Ritalin. This product is normally a stimulant but, paradoxically, it works



he is downgrading the problem of drug abuse. He would much prefer to see his solution as a final alternative, a last resort to turn to when all else fails. But the problem, he says, is now so acute that we may already be down to that alternative. "We should at least keep an open mind."

Another problem that worries him is that he is personally convinced that the drugs used should not carry over into the worker's private life. "The man should leave the plant in the same condition as the one in which he came in." To ensure that this would work properly he also advocates the use of antidotes which the users could take at the end of their shifts in order to counteract the original drug. And once again, he emphasizes that the whole program would be completely voluntary, having absolutely no relation to Aldous Huxley's vision in *Brave New World*. The analogy he makes is to a company bowling team which is there for the worker if he wants it but there is no pressure on him to participate.

to soothe people who are already overly excited.

There is also a parallel in industry. Since last April, Gimbel's department store in New York has been carrying on a union initiated program along the lines that Steve advocates. All employees were offered the opportunity to undergo a free psychological test and medical examination and are now being offered a number of mild prescription drugs to suit their personalities. The program does not, Steve says, go quite as far as he might like but he feels that it is a step in the right direction. And he is extremely encouraged with the fact that the union itself is so pleased with the results that they have already made plans to extend it to Bloomingdales.

Again, Steve emphasizes, worker alienation is one of the most serious problems facing our society and we cannot afford to ignore any possibility, especially one with as much to offer as this, if we are to find an equitable solution as soon as possible.

Montreal's low income housing policy is in a bit of a shambles, and enterprise, by and large, has been allowed to get way with the murder of this city.

One might expect those remarks from members of one of the anti-poverty or anti-development groups, but they are surprising indeed when delivered from the bowels of city hall, as they were at a Sir George conference last weekend and in a recent interview, by city planner A. Melamed.

In providing accommodation for low income groups, the city has a choice between renovating existing housing units and building new ones. Basing his comments on a Montreal survey, Melamed said that less than five percent of the public housing are restored units (despite the fact that restoration costs about half as much as new construction) and this propensity to construct new units has resulted in a situation where low income groups are being priced out of the market.

Rent for public housing is geared to the tenant's income, Melamed said. "Let's assume that a family is going to spend 25 percent of its income if they earn, say, \$6000 a year. That comes to \$125 a month. Now there are a lot of people who can rent space for less than that in low income areas, not in a new house, but in a used one. When the city restores a unit it costs roughly \$8500 (as opposed to \$15 - 17,000 for new construction). If these families were to pay \$85 or \$90 a month, it would come to about 16½ percent of their income, or less."

The city has two rent formulas, one which sets the maximum at 25 percent of income and another which says the family pays no more than the commercial rent of a particular property. It is city which determines the commercial rent on a building which it either builds or renovates, Melamed said. "If they can fix the commercial rent on a new unit, for which they have paid \$17,000, at \$45 a month, then they can fix the commercial rent on a restored unit at much less. Then the city doesn't have to inquire into how much the family earns (in gearing rent to income). If the family gets an increase in salary, it can put it aside rather than pay it in rent."

"I am saying that if the city got into the business of rehabilitating on a very large scale in these older areas, they could make units available to a wide range of households in addition to taking care of the very lowest income groups. The city

should make it possible for things to happen in these neighbourhoods, instead of insisting on what percentage of income should be paid for rent."

Why won't the city politicians get into restoration? "They don't want to compete with private enterprise," Melamed replied. "They only want to take care of that segment of the population which really can't afford anything better. They do furnish apartments for as low as \$35 a month with family allowances and so on, if you're really in bad trouble. But that's the charity aspect of it. I feel the city ought to be able to furnish more, right now, in the rehabilitation market."

Montreal's housing policy has followed what is known as the "filter down" approach, Melamed said. It is assumed that when new, more expensive housing is built, the upper economic classes will move in, leaving their old homes to the class behind, and so on down the economic ladder. This works, to a point, according to Melamed. "It works right down, to the slum areas, where people can't really improve their condition. People will always be looking for the low rents that are provided in those slums. And they are provided because there is no maintenance put into the housing. This is why slum ownership used to be a very profitable thing. It is much less so now because the city is fi-

as to whether the properties should be improved through restoration."

As for Montreal, there has been very little renovation of the slum areas, Melamed observed. "We count on the private market to do that with subsidies. The result is that the rents have gone up by 40 percent in units which have been restored after the application of the housing code. It helps the city because they get more revenue (through taxes). But the people who get screwed are living on low rents. You might say, 'well, they're living under better conditions.' But there are people living in much better conditions, while their health has declined because they are paying much more than they can afford for rent. You have to make sure that people can afford it before blindly going ahead and improving the property."

Do you help a man who has a hole in pants by taking them away? Melamed asked.

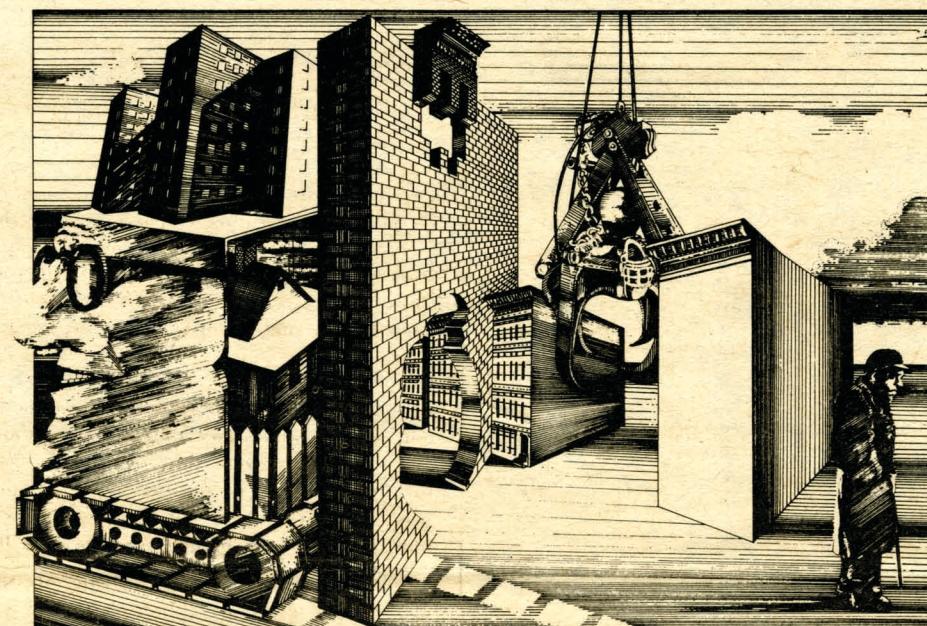
Switching to city planning in general, Melamed pointed to two alternative approaches. One is to maximize the tax base by building shopping centres and office building complexes, etc which produce high tax revenues. The other is to maintain the quality of life in the city. The City of Montreal, he admitted, is hell bent on the former approach. And he didn't see any changes forthcoming in the next couple of years.

"I certainly don't see any change at the political level saying, as they have in Toronto, 'we're not pleased with the way the city is developing.' We (i.e. the city) still have the traditional approach that development is progress, and progress is good."

Melamed, himself, would rather see the emphasis put on the quality of the environment, and not so much on "prestige projects."

"I'm not saying that we have to stop construction. There are a lot of things that can be built with cement. They could just as easily build a stadium or a sewage treatment plant as an expressway."

Pointing out that Montreal was the only big city in Canada where people haven't organized to impress their views on city council, Melamed said collective action is the only way for neighbourhoods to get their views across. "You really have to militate, do something collectively so that the City becomes scared or at least takes the opposition seriously."



"The city is satisfied to subsidize rehabilitation by private owners", Melamed continued. Once repairs are made, however, the city raises the assessment value of the property. The net result is that the owner must pay more in taxes and the tenants, in turn, must pay more rent.

nally applying the housing code. When they start pushing slum operators to the wall, they will find other places to make their money. In New York and other big centres, the application of the housing code has led to a massive abandonment of the slum operators. It then becomes a public decision

Board of Governors report

The Board of Governors met on the Loyola campus on Thursday, October 11. The Rector presented his statement on the SGWU financial position (*Issues & Events*, October 12). In the discussion which followed, he pointed out that the disappearance of the collegial level would result in a reduction in students but not in courses. According to Dr. Smola, a reduction of 435 full-time equivalent students is expected in 1974-75.

The grant formula, Dr. O'Brien also said, has improved appreciably over the past few years; otherwise, we would already face a crippling deficit. Uncertainty about the exact nature of the formula for next year limits our planning. McGill too anticipates a deficit next year but by 1975-76 enrolments in the anglophone sector should start to move up again. Still, predictions remain hazardous.

Dr. Maag asked the Rector how he thought departments with a high degree of tenured faculty might adapt themselves to the loss of the collegial level. Dr. O'Brien said this must vary by department; what was essential was the willingness to explore. It might, for instance, be possible to lend a hand in cognate departments, and particular attention should be paid to the pos-

sibilities offered by Continuing Education.

Peter Fedele expressed concern that the university dean of students was named as a member of the Council of the Loyola Faculty of Arts and Science, not the Loyola dean. He was informed that, for some time to come at least, this position would be filled by the Loyola dean of students. Dr. O'Brien also explained that the voting procedures to be used for electing faculty representatives to the councils are a responsibility of the councils themselves. Similarly, the relevant student associations normally select the student members.

Father Graham expressed concern at a lack of consultation regarding the transfer of the Loyola Computer Science Department to the Faculty of Engineering and its effect on the future of science in Concordia. The Rector said that during the negotiations it had been made clear that there would be only one Department of Computer Science in Concordia, even though some members of the Loyola department might choose to join Quantitative Methods in the Faculty of Commerce rather than the Faculty of Engineering. Professor Bordan noted the promising role assigned to the SGW Department of Com-

puter Science by the Council of Universities; it was the only anglophone university to offer a Bachelor of Computer Science, and a Master's degree would be introduced in 1974-75. This support was based on the administrative location of the department in the Faculty of Engineering, while the Computer Science Committee would have university-wide representation, and serve as a kind of mini faculty council.

The Board approved the proposed council and committee memberships on the understanding that the faculty allegiance of Loyola computer science people would be worked out in the near future.

Professor Bordan remarked on the effect on space. CEGEP courses with 300 students were being replaced by graduate courses with 6-10 students. Adapting the Hall Building to the new pattern would present a major problem, but a successful pilot project had been carried out this year in the Norris Building, transforming three 50-seater classrooms into four 30-seaters.

Father Malone reported that in recruiting, registrar's office activities, and development - areas under his jurisdiction in

Concordia - preliminary work to join the policies and procedures of the two institutions was underway.

Dr. Smola reported that the boiler room staff had transferred their allegiance to le Syndicat Canadien des Officiers de la Marine Marchande. He also announced that 40 employers had so far arranged to hold placement interviews on campus, a greater number than last year, as well as the federal government.

The Fund Procurement Committee reported that the 1973 SGWU Development Fund had received \$107,278 in gifts and pledges; the C.W. Thompson Memorial Fund \$383; and the Journal of the Canadian Art Fund \$7,200. Loyola reported gifts of \$64,269 for the 1972-73 academic year as well as \$73,000 in foundation grants. Father Malone would prepare a report of fund-raising for Concordia.

Dr. O'Brien submitted to the Board for approval the memberships proposed for the five faculty councils, the Board of Graduate Studies, and the Computer Science Committee. These had been worked out in consultation with the Committee of Deans.



That Marrelli matter

In a decision dated October 11, 1973, J.C. Lucien Pilon, commissaire-enquêteur for the Department of Labour, stated that the position of secretary to the Chief Librarian should be included in the SGWUE bargaining unit.

The following is an unofficial translation of key sections in the decision:

There having been no answer to the university's desire to exclude the position of secretary to the University Librarian from the bargaining unit, the commissaire-enquêteur has been charged with deciding whether or not this position should be included.

The objection previously put forward (translator's note: by the union) that the matter was already settled was rejected in the interlocutory decision (translator's note: 19 April 1973), and the parties were called together again to clear up the question.

Two witnesses, the new University Librarian and the secretary to the University Librarian, were heard...

Everything points here to a decision that this is a situation where the conflicts of interest should be cleared up and corrective measures taken in the interest of both parties. It is also clear that to maintain industrial peace it would be desirable to exclude this position from the bargaining unit. On the other hand, I have to judge in the light of the witnesses' statements and according to the facts presented to me, the situation as it existed when the request was made.

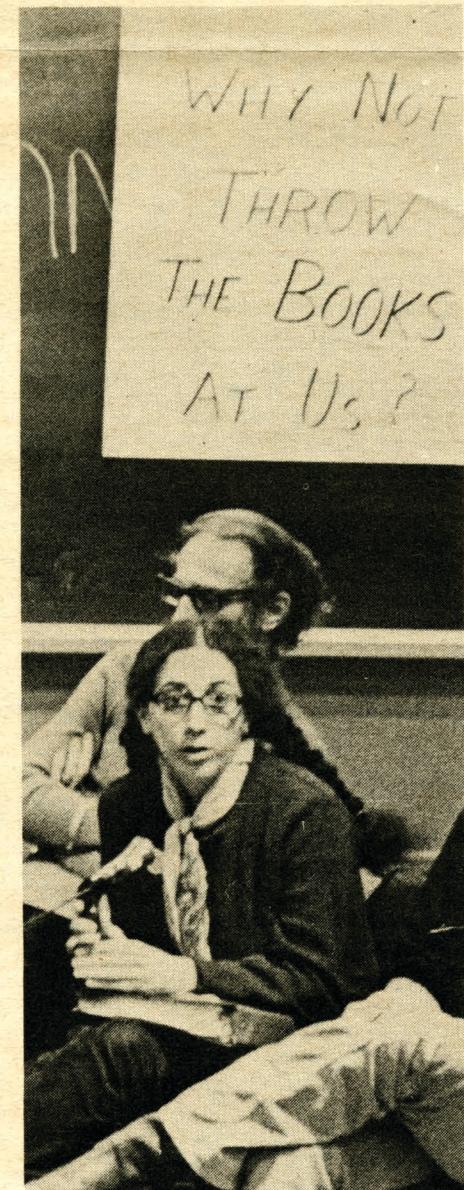
Also, the job description of the secretary to the University Librarian recently developed (July 1973) shows clearly enough that it is a wage-earner's job under the Labour Code. The three deciding elements, namely work, salary and subordination, generally used for this purpose, are well set out:

1. The nature of the work is that of an

employee without discretionary power of any significance;

2. The remuneration received for the work, \$4,680 - \$6,420, corresponds to the salary level of other LA5 secretaries, members of the bargaining unit in question;

3. Everything goes to prove that this is the job of a subordinate acting according to clearly defined directives, obeying



orders given without great latitude for personal judgment, working in conditions that require recourse to the boss regard-

ing any important decision.

For these reasons:

Given that at the date of the request this was a subordinate's job, and recent revisions have not changed this;

Given that confidentiality is not in itself a decisive criterion for exclusion from the bargaining unit;

Given that in the present circumstances the desire of the wage-earner must also be taken into account;

I declare that the job of secretary to the Librarian is simply one of carrying out instructions by a wage-earner as defined by the Labour Code, and that for this reason it should be included in the bargaining unit.

Beer yes, football no

Football and students who don't pay back loans got kicked around at the season's first University Council on Student Life meeting last Thursday.

UCSL, composed of ten students and ten faculty/administrators, makes recommendations to the principal on Sir George student life and its budgetary priorities. Physics prof David Charlton was elected chairman succeeding historian Steve Scheinberg.

Professor June Chaikelson stated that she felt the various news media had unfairly given the impression that the main reason for the dropping of football at Sir George was a UCSL budget cut. She said that in fact, the Athletics budget for this year had been increased. Assistant Dean of Students Doug Ingley replied that nine reasons including a \$20,000 cut from the proposed budget were released to the press. These ranged from failure of the Sir George football program to attract enough new players, to indications that of last year's team (26 players) only 14 would return to school. He added that budget priorities in the department did however influence the decision to drop football for at least one year.

The Financial Aid Committee warned that the emergency student loan fund is quickly reaching the point where additional funds will be needed if it is to continue. Dean of Students Magnus Flynn pointed out that there are many emergency loans outstanding, and the collection of these accounts is becoming a serious problem. ESA President Bill O'Mahoney suggested that existing policy on outstanding accounts be applied to the loan fund, with failure to make payments of amounts owed being considered sufficient cause to withhold degree, transcript, etc.

Beer bashes were again discussed and UCSL recommended drinking time for the Evening Students' Association equal to that accorded the Day Students' Association — four "Pub afternoons" in the evening on the mezzanine.

There was considerable discussion concerning the legal position of UCSL since the SGWU board, to whom it normally reports through the principal, no longer exists, nor does University Council, since they have been replaced by a Concordia board and senate. The question was sent to UCSL's steering committee, which still exists, for consideration.

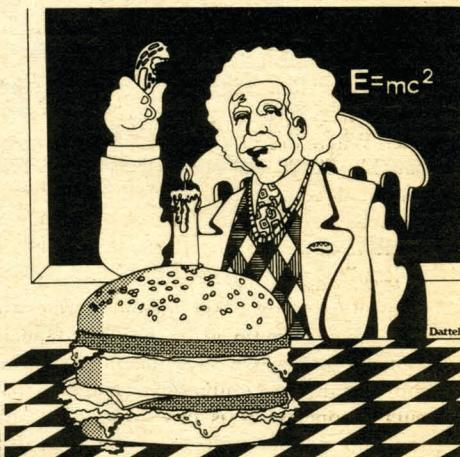
A trophy will be donated to the winner of the SGWU hockey tournament, December 20-21. It will be named after C.F. Carsley,

retired UCSL member and former Sir George chancellor.

Next meeting November 22, 5 p.m., in H-769.

Science friction?

Following its investigations into applied and health sciences, the provincial government is now well launched into Opération Sciences Fondamentales. This study in depth will cover six sectors: chemistry, mathematics; physics; biological sciences; earth sciences; and related areas such as teaching science, scientific journalism, and the environment. The operation is based on awareness of weaknesses in the teaching of science in Quebec, the need to co-ordinate university activity, and the importance of stimulating research. OSF will work in cooperation with the various provincial government bodies now developing science policies. It hopes to present the minister of education with a five year



plan for 1976-81 and some views on likely trends in 1981-86.

The operation will develop forecasts of the need for science professors and pre-university teachers of science, bearing in mind the interdisciplinary aspects and the likelihood of new areas of scientific application. It will review the actual state of university science teaching with regard to programs, resources and clientele; research now being conducted and how it is supported; new research needs and priorities; and ways of stimulating research.

Some special concerns will be the access of students from the CEGEP vocational stream to university programs and the participation of CEGEP teachers in university research.

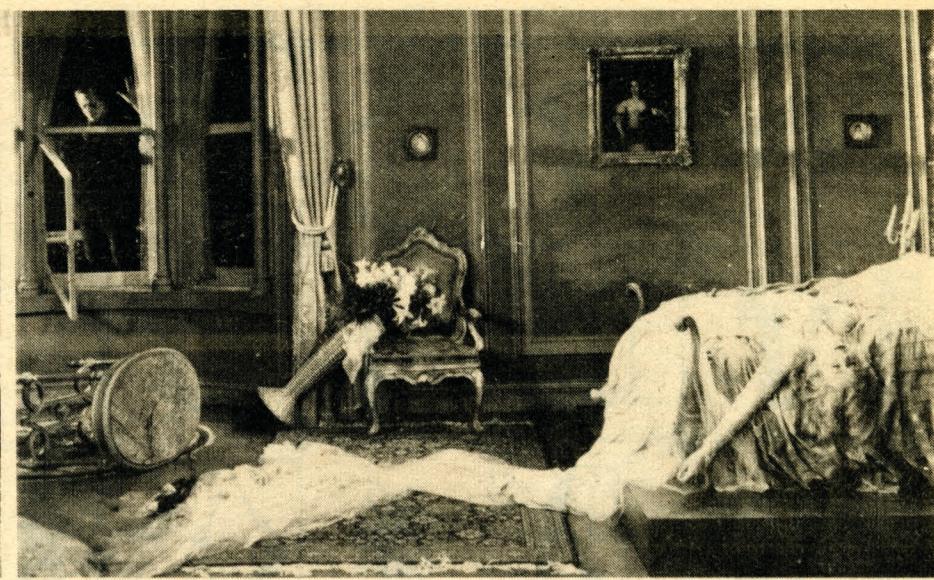
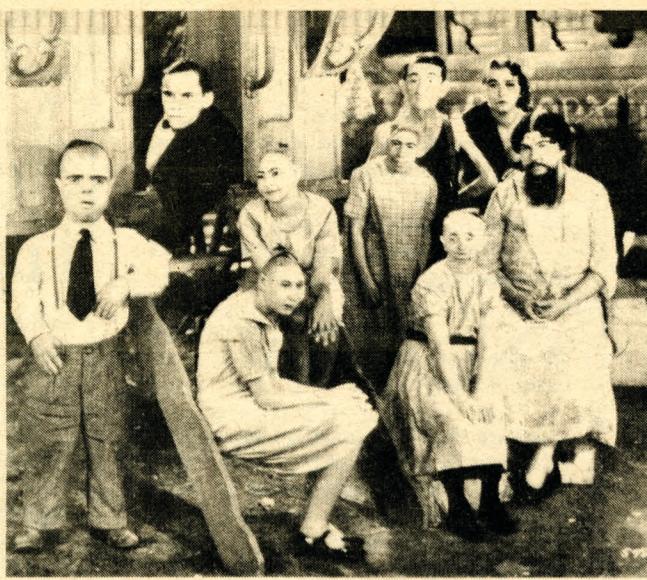
OSF has an executive committee appointed by the minister of education. Working with it in an advisory capacity is a special Comité des sciences fondamentales with both university and outside members, appointed by the Council of Universities. Professor James Dick is the SGWU representative. In addition, each university has appointed a liaison officer for OSF. For SGWU this is Acting Dean of Science Roger Verschingel.

OSF is commissioning a number of special studies. These include: a profile of Quebec science graduates, based, it is hoped, on a study of some 12,000 graduates, going back to 1925; the attitude of students towards science and technology; payment of research workers in training; the relationship of science courses and job requirements; and university science teaching.

Several position papers are also being commissioned, notably on: the length of the B.Sc. and M.Sc.; the formation of generalists; the research role of graduate students; and the relationship of research and undergraduate teaching.

OSF expects to present its final report in the fall of 1975. Special studies and position papers will be made public when they are received.

BARGAIN DEBASEMENT:
Freaks are freaks in "Freaks", and Boris Karloff is the original unstable "Frankenstein". Both will be here this weekend to show how lucky you are to be you. Thanks to the DSA's new Fillum consortium for the return of fifty-cent movies.



SGWU THIS WEEK

friday 19

WEISSMAN GALLERY: "Visual Design Experiments by Science and Engineering Students", photo documentation of contemporary artwork experiments from MIT, through Oct. 23.

GALLERY I: Sculpture by Judith Buckner, through Oct. 23.

ENGINEERING FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-769.

GEORGIAN SNOOPIES: Ground school at 8 p.m. in H-415.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: David Wiffin plus Stuart (yes, Stuart Saturn) at 1476 Crescent through Sunday; tonight 8:30, 10:30 and midnight sets - \$2.50.

BEER BASH: At Loyola's Guadagni lounge, 4th floor, Central Bldg., in celebration of Sir George-Loyola hockey game; 3 beers for \$1 6-7:30 p.m. and 9:30-12.

HOCKEY: Sir George vs Loyola at Loyola, 7:30 p.m.

FILLUM: "Frankenstein" (James Whale, 1932) with Boris Karloff in H-110 at 7 p.m., 50¢; "The Conformist" (Bernardo Bertolucci, 1969) with Jean-Louis Trintignant at 9 p.m., \$1; "Freaks" (Tod Browning, 1932) at 11:45 p.m., 50¢

saturday 20

FILLUM: "The Godfather" with Marlon Brando in H-110 at 8 p.m., \$1; "Freaks" (Tod Browning, 1932) at 11:45 p.m., 50¢

SOCCER: Sir George vs Loyola at Loyola, 2 p.m.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Friday.

sunday 21

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Friday.

D.S.A. Buckminster Fuller (really) lectures to a first come-first served audience in H-110 at 8:15 p.m.; live TV coverage upstairs.

monday 22

CONCERT: Chabad Youth Organization presents a Chassidic music festival at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; students \$1, non-students \$3.

tuesday 23

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:

"Napoleon" (Abel Gance, 1928) at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; 75¢

wednesday 24

SGWAUT: Meeting at 3:45 p.m. in H-920; library and Loyola likely to loom large.

METAMUSIC: Sir George ensemble with live electronic improvisation 7:30 p.m. at McGill's classy Redpath Hall; free, but check with McGill first if strike has hit Hall.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Big draw time with Elain McIlwaine at 1476 Crescent through Sunday; \$3 sets at 8:30 and 10:00 p.m.

thursday 25

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Gentleman's Agreement" (Elia Kazan, 1947) with Gregory Peck, Dorothy McGuire, John Garfield and Celeste Holm at 7 p.m.; "Viva Zapata" (Kazan, 1952) with Marlon Brando, Jean Peters and Anthony Quinn at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Wednesday.

GALLERIES: 16 graduate students in art education show their stuff through Nov. 13.

friday 26

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "On the Waterfront" (Elia Kazan, 1954) with Marlon Brando and Eva Marie Saint at 7 p.m.; "East of Eden" (Kazan, 1955) with James Dean, Julie Harris, Burl Ives and Jo Van Fleet at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Wednesday.

GEORGIAN SNOOPIES: Ground school at 8 p.m. in H-415.

POETRY READING: British poet-singer-painter Adrian Henri in the Weissman Gallery at 8:30 p.m.; free.

PHILOSOPHY COUNCIL: Meeting at 10 a.m. in H-769.

saturday 27

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Wild River" (Elia Kazan, 1960) with Montgomery Clift and Lee Remick at 7 p.m.; "Splendor in the Grass" (Kazan, 1961) with Natalie Wood and War-

ren Beatty at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Wednesday.

CONTINUING EDUCATION: Franz-Paul Decker leads an open rehearsal of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, 10 a.m. to around 1 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke theatre; free tickets at Hall Bldg. information desk or 2140 Bishop.

sunday 28

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "America, America" (Elia Kazan, 1963) with Stassis Giallelis and Frank Wolff at 6 p.m.; "The Arrangement" (Kazan, 1969) with Kirk Douglas and Faye Dunaway at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Wednesday.

notices

PHILOSOPHY CLUB'S journal *Gnosis* available free in H-633- one to a registered-student customer.

GRADUATE RECORD EXAM (Dec. 8 for admission to grad schools) has Oct. 30 application deadline; forms in H-440-1.

BASS PLAYER needed for loud rock & roll band (with gigs); should have equipment, voice, and be into Stones, J. Geils, etc. Call Mitch at 861-5100 or Richard, 484-8089.

OMBUDSMEN nominations to Bruce Smart, N-203.

GEORGIAN HOCKEY AND BASKETBALL season tickets for faculty and staff - \$5 for 24 home games (a \$24 value) - now available in limited numbers from athletics, 2160 Bishop, 879-5840.

LIBRARY closed until further notice due to strike; moratorium on overdue fines until such time that service has been restored.

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL meetings to be held at 1:30 p.m. instead of 2 p.m. in H-769 on every first Friday of the month.

HONORARY DEGREE nominations should be sent to the Rector.

ISSUES & EVENTS

Published Thursday by the Information Office of Sir George Williams University, Montreal 107. The office is located in the basement, 2145 Mackay Street (879-4136). Submissions are welcome.

John McNamee, Maryse Perraud, Michael Sheldon, Malcolm Stone, Don Worrall



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